RUDDER

COMPANY C241

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER

COMMANDER
NAVAL TRAINING CENTER

NAVAL
TRAINING CENTER
ORLANDO

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A rudder as defined by the *Bluejacket's Manual* is "a structure at the stern of a vessel, used to control a vessel's heading." Just as the rudder controls a ship's heading, the Recruit Training Command, Orlando, determines the direction in which sailors will go.

The responsibility of transforming civilians into sailors is not taken lightly by the Recruit Training Command staff. Likewise, the responsibility of putting forth the necessary effort to become effective members of the world's greatest Navy is of prime concern to each recruit. The goal of recruit training is to set the proper course and maintain a steady heading. Thus this book, describing the process of recruit training, is titled *The Rudder.*

Within these pages lie graphic reminders of many activities—some pleasant, some not so pleasant, some exciting, some routine, some humorous, and some gravely serious. In future years, *The Rudder* should evoke many memories of one of the most formative and meaningful periods in a person's life, whether as a career Navy member or a civilian reminiscing over the "hitch" in the naval service.

The weeks and months served in recruit training are not easy, but of necessity are rigorous and demanding. The training is diligently planned and administered in order to develop in all trainees the strength of character, loyalty and patriotism necessary to prepare them to defend their country, its ideals and people, against any aggressor.

REAR ADMIRAL PAULINE M. HARTINGTON, U.S. NAVY
COMMANDER
NAVAL TRAINING CENTER

Rear Admiral Hartington is a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and a graduate of Classical High School and Rhode Island College of Education, Providence. She was commissioned Ensign, U.S. Naval Reserve on 25 August 1953, completing Women Officer Indoctrination School (Class W-13), Newport, Rhode Island, in December 1953. She subsequently served in a variety of junior officer assignments as Communications Watch Officer, Research Assistant, and Information and Education Officer at Newport, Rhode Island, and Olathe, Kansas. In May 1959, she reported as Aide to the Director, Aviation Plans Division (OP-50), serving until May 1963, when she reported to the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California, for duty under instruction. After completion of the Personnel Management Curriculum in 1964, Rear Admiral Hartington was assigned as the Navy Member, President's Task Force on the War Against Poverty. This task force was the nucleus for the Office of Economic Opportunity, where she served as Special Assistant to the Director, Urban Centers, Job Corps, until April 1966. Rear Admiral Hartington served subsequent tours at the Bureau of Naval Personnel as Head, Officer Undergraduate Education/Foreign Language Training, and as Head, Disability Retirement Branch. She returned to Newport, Rhode Island, on the staff, Commander, Naval Base, as Plans Officer and Assistant for Women. During this tour she served additional duty as Area Logistics Officer for the Latin American CNOs Conference hosted by Admiral Zumwalt at the Naval War College in April 1970, and received the Navy Commendation Medal. Upon her detachment from the Naval Base Staff, she received the Meritorious Service Medal and reported to the Naval District Washington, as Director Military Personnel Division. In July 1973, she was selected at the first Navy woman officer to attend The National War College, Fort Leslie J. McNair, Washington, DC. Upon graduation in June 1974, she reported to the Office of the Secretary, Joint Chiefs of Staff, as Chief, Control Division. She was promoted to Captain on 1 September 1974. In May 1975, she became Executive Secretary, Joint Chiefs of Staff; Deputy Secretary on 1 June 1976; and was appointed Secretary, Joint Chiefs of Staff, on 1 September 1976, the first woman to serve in a billet that had been filled previously by a flag or general officer for thirty-four years. She was awarded the Legion of Merit upon her detachment in May 1977. On 22 June 1977, she assumed command of the Navy Manpower and Material Analysis Center, Pacific, San Diego, California, becoming the second woman to command a major shore installation in the Navy. She relinquished command on 28 June 1979 and was awarded a gold star in lieu of a second Meritorious Service Medal. On 1 August 1979, she became Deputy Director, Total Force Planning Division, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (Manpower, Personnel and Training) (OP-01). She was selected for appointment to Rear Admiral, Unrestricted Line, in February 1981, becoming the second woman officer so selected. She took command of the Navel Training Center, Orlando, Florida, on 10 September 1981. In addition to the Legion of Merit, two Meritorious Service Medals, and the Navy Commendation Medal, Rear Admiral Hartington wears the National Defense Service Ribbon with Bronze Star. Rear Admiral Hartington is a permanent resident of Chappell Hill, Texas. She is the daughter of Augustine Hartington of Middletown, Rhode Island, and the late Katherine (Kosikaski) Hartington.

HISTORY OF THE TRAINING CENTER

Commissioned On July 1, 1968, the Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida, was established to enhance the manpower training capabilities of the United States Navy. Occupying the site of the former Orlando Air Force Base, the training center rapidly became a show place among training commands in the armed forces.

The Commander, Naval Training Center, is tasked with "providing basic indoctrination for officer and enlisted personnel, and primary, advanced specialized training for officer and enlisted personnel in the Regular Navy and Navy Reserve."

Subordinate commands of the Naval Training Center are the Recruit Training Command, Service School Command, Naval Administrative Command and Personnel Support Activity. Twenty-three tenant commands include Naval Nuclear Power School, Naval Regional Medical Center, Naval Regional Dental Center and the Naval Training Equipment Center. Approximately 2,500 Navy men and women and 2,900 civilian employees have permanent duty at the Naval Training Center. NTC's non-permanent personnel include an average on board count of 6,000 men and women recruits and 4,000 other officer and enlisted students.

The Recruit Training Command was commissioned on July 1, 1968, and 400 male recruits graduated on December 12, 1968. Women began recruit training in Orlando in 1972 and on April 1, 1974, the Recruit Training Command (Women) and Recruit Training Command were consolidated and the Recruit training Command, Orlando, thus became the only Navy command where both men and women undergo basic training.

The recruit Training Command has the capability of accommodating approximately 9,000 recruits at a time in seven male and two female divisions and one division for housing approximately 900 apprentice trainees. Located on the Northwest side of the Naval Training Center, the Recruit Training Command is one of the most modern training centers in the world. All buildings are of modern construction and fully air-conditioned. Command facilities include: A Naval Regional Medical Center Annex and Recruit Clinic of the Naval Regional Dental Center; a Training (classroom) Building equipped with closed-circuit televisions and the most modern training aids; two dining facilities capable of feeding 9,200 people in 90 minutes; an indoor pistol range; olympic size pool/field house (gymnasium) complex; and the second largest Chapel in the Navy. These facilities are supported by: an In-Processing Facility where new recruits initiate their recruit training; a community center complete with exchange, post office, bank, barber and beauty shop, and portrait studio; and the USS BLUEJACKET, a scale model two-thirds the size of a frigate outfitted with actual shipboard equipment, including sound-powered phones and a boatswain's chair.

CAPTAIN
LLOYD W. FERNALD, JR.,
U.S. NAVY

COMMANDING OFFICER
RECRUIT
TRAINING COMMAND

Captain Lloyd W. Fernald Jr., the son of CWO and Mrs. Lloyd W. Fernald, USCG (RET) of 17 Zion Ct, Groton, CT., was born in Rockland, Maine on June 29, 1932. He attended schools in both Maine and Connecticut, graduating from Robert E. Fitch High School in Groton, Ct. in 1950. He was employed at the Electric Boat Company in Groton before attending Admiral Billard Academy in New London, Ct. and then the University of Connecticut at Storrs Ct. He entered the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1953 and upon graduation in June 1957 he received a Bachelor of Science Degree and was commissioned as an Ensign in the U. S. Navy.

Early sea duty tours included Boiler Officer in the USS ROCHESTER (CA-124) homeported in Long Beach, California, and Anti-Submarine and Gunnery Officer in the USS SOMERS (DD-947) homeported in San Diego, California. In 1962, he reported to the Chief of Naval Operations in the Pentagon for duty as Assistant to the CNO Briefers and Assistant for the Movement Report Control Center, Washington, D. C. (OP-33). Upon completion of this tour he served as Executive Officer, USS LESTER (DE-1022), homeported in Newport, Rhode Island.

In 1966 he traveled to Danang, Republic of Vietnam, where he relieved as Commanding Officer, USS FIRM (MSO-444), Flag Ship of Commander, Mine Squadron Seven, homeported in Long Beach, California. USS FIRM participated in Operation Market Time patrols in the Combat Zone off the Vietnam coast on two separate deployments to the Western Pacific. Relieved in Subic Bay, Philippine Islands, in June 1968, he attended the United States Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California where he received a Masters Degree in Personnel Management. He returned to Washington, D. C. in August 1968, serving as Assistant for Plans and Programs, Officer Distribution Division, Bureau of Naval Personnel. This tour was followed by his assignment as Commanding Officer, USS CONYGHAM (DDG-17), homeported in Norfolk, Virginia in which he deployed to Northern Europe and to the Mediterranean Sea.

In 1973, he again returned to Washington, D. C. where he attended the George Washington University, under the Navy's Doctoral Study Program, in which he received a Doctorate in Business Administration. This was followed by another tour in the Pentagon, this time in Military Personnel Policy, Office of the Secretary of Defense, from September 1976 to June 1978. He then was reassigned to serve as the Head, Military Compensation and Entitlements Branch, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. Captain Fernald assumed command of Recruit Training Command, Orlando on 30 June 1981.

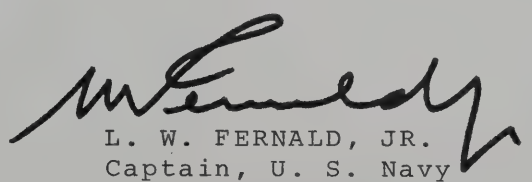
Captain Fernald is authorized to wear the Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal with Combat "V" and Gold Star, the Navy Commendation Medal, and various service and campaign ribbons.

Captain Fernald is married to the former Carol June LaRoue of Miami, Florida, and has a son, Mark and a daughter, Melissa.

MESSAGE TO RECRUITS FROM CO, RTC

My sincere congratulations on your having successfully completed recruit training. Although it was a demanding experience and required your adjustment to a new and different environment, I am confident it has prepared you for your future endeavors in the Navy. The basic fundamentals which you have learned here will serve as a foundation for your further professional development and personal growth in the fleet.

I wish you "Fair winds and following seas".



L. W. FERNALD, JR.
Captain, U. S. Navy

THE NAVY OF YESTERYEAR

The Second Continental Congress established the Continental Navy on October 13, 1775. During the Revolutionary War, the newly-created Navy never had more than 27 ships. The Navy relied on the support of privateers who had been defending the harbors and shores of the colonies since 1661. Successes by the small continental Navy were numerous during the Revolution, yet the Navy was disbanded and the last ship was sold in 1785.

In 1794, the U. S. Navy was once again established by Congress to protect U. S. shipping in the Mediterranean against Algerian pirates. Two of the six frigates constructed, the CONSTITUTION and the CONSTELLATION, are still afloat today.

Famous names during the first 100 years of the Navy included: John Paul Jones, Robert Morris, Lafayette, Stephen Decatur, Oliver Hazard Perry, George Bancroft and David S. Farragut. During the first 100 years, naval hospitals were established by Congress, Antarctica was discovered, the Navy suffered its first mutiny, the trans-Atlantic cable was laid, the Confederate Navy surrendered, petroleum oil was tested for use as a fuel source and the USS INTREPID, the first warship to be equipped with torpedoes was commissioned.

The next 100 years of the Navy showed more emphasis on technological development. The Navy's first submarine was constructed, the Navy Hospital Corps was established, and the Great White Fleet made its around-the-world cruise in 1907. Commander Robert Perry raised the U. S. flag at the North Pole and the Navy's first airplane was ordered in 1911. The Navy commissioned its first aircraft carrier in 1922 and the Seabees were established in 1942.

From 1946 to the late '50's, the Navy became electronic, nucleonic and supersonic. On January 17, 1955, the first submarine using nuclear power, the USS NAUTILUS, got underway. On July 7, 1948, the first enlisted woman was sworn into the regular Navy. In 1959, four naval aviators were among seven men selected for prospective astronauts and John Glenn made the first manned orbit of the earth in 1962 in the FRIENDSHIP 7. The Navy also played an important part in the tracking of manned and unmanned space craft as well as being responsible for recovery of manned space capsules.

The '60s and '70s saw not only advancements in technology, but also in personnel management and the welfare of Navy members. Advances in the use of nuclear power for fuel continued as exemplified by the newly-commissioned carriers NIMITZ and EISENHOWER that can steam for 13 years without refueling.

TODAY'S NAVY — TOMORROW'S FLEET

The United States Navy today is an instrument of sea power. Its basic mission is national security.

Today, all potential targets in the world are within reach of Polaris missiles launched from fleet ballistic missile submarines. Modern developments in anti-submarine warfare have led for the first time to the adoption of a strategic offensive concept, that is, the detecting and confronting of enemy or potential enemy submarines where they are, rather than waiting for them to come to us.

Surveillance forces are supported by new mobile weapons systems, including fixed-wing aircraft, nuclear attack submarines, a new generation of escort ships and aircraft, new sensors in the form of sonars and new Anti-Submarine Warfare systems of all types.

The Navy has been a leader in the development of air-launched weapons. The newest in the fleet is the Walleye, a bomb guided by television, which can hit targets with extreme accuracy and effectiveness.

Nuclear power has been adapted to the surface fleet and has brought with it most of the advantages proved in its application to submarines: greater speed, longer endurance, and more freedom from shore-based support.

Today major fleets with Fleet Marine Forces embarked are deployed in both the Atlantic and Pacific. Anti-submarine warfare forces and nuclear attack submarines also patrol important areas of the world sea.

In summary, the United States Navy today is engaged in implementing our nations interests through sea power. And sea power means many things. It means security for the ocean commerce that is the very life blood of our free economy and security for our homeland against attack on the sea or from the sea. For the United States, sea power also means the ability to control up to seventy percent of the earth's surface when our national interests require.

Speculations can be made as to future advances in nuclear power, aviation, space travel and weaponry. But it is a fact that the U. S. Navy will continue to make giant strides in technology, exploration and the welfare of its many members.

The Navy will always employ new weapons, new techniques and greater power to protect and defend the United States on the sea, under the sea and in the air. Now and in the future, control of the sea gives the United States her greatest advantage for the maintenance of peace and for victory in war. Mobility, surprise, dispersal and offensive power are the keynotes to the new Navy. The roots of the Navy lie in a strong belief in the future, in continued dedication to the tasks, and reflection on the Navy heritage. Never have the opportunities and responsibilities for the Navy been greater.

USN

USN

FACILITIES

ARMORY

MEDICAL CENTER ANNEX AND RECRUIT DENTAL CLINIC

RECRUIT DIVISION

TRAINING BUILDING

RECRUIT IN-PROCESSING FACILITY

RECRUIT CHAPEL AND NAVY WORLD TOWER

CULTURE SHOCK

"IT IS COOLER THIS WAY'

"JUST LIKE MOM DOES IT"

"ALL THE LATEST FASHIONS"

"THESE CARDS DON'T TASTE SO GOOD"

FIRST FORMATION

WORN WITH PRIDE

HOW COME HIS HAT FITS BETTER THAN MINE?"

"WHAT HAPPENED TO MY LEGS?"

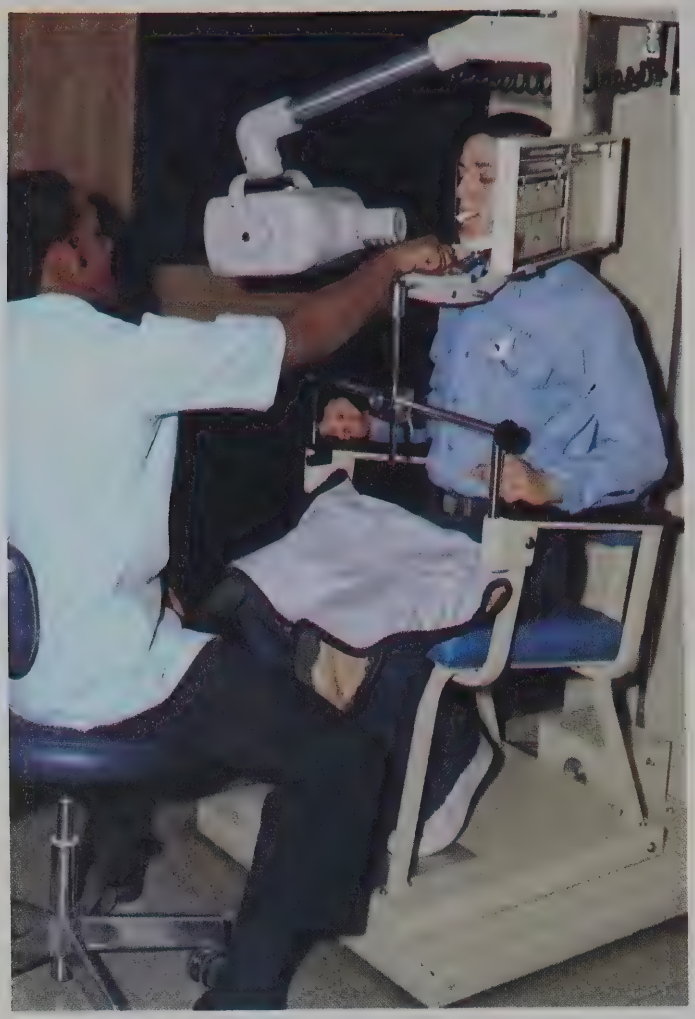
"K-MART, NAVY STYLE!"

"DOES THIS COME IN A LIGHT PINK?"

"I HOPE THEY DON'T SEW THE LEGS TOGETHER"

"RIGHT AT THE MIDDLE OF THE BACK OF THE KNEE"

DENTAL SCREEN



"SMILE FOR THE CAMERA"

"DON'T BITE YET"

"MORE X-RAYS?"

OPTICAL EXAMINATION

NO, WE DON'T ISSUE OLEG CASSINI FRAMES"

THESE MAY BE A LITTLE HEAVY TO WEAR . . ."

"WHAT PRETTY EYES"

IMMUNITY

"STOP TICKLING ME"

"IF I KNEW THEN WHAT I KNOW NOW."

"JUST RELAX"

"ME ... AFRAID ..."

"JUST ONE MORE PINT TO GO"

"SMALL WHAT!!"

THE OLD SWIMMING HOLE

"LOOK MA, NO HANDS"

"BYE MOM"

"BRR ... THAT'S COLD"

"DON'T FALL ASLEEP"

PHYSICAL TRAINING

"WHAT DO YOU MEAN YOU'RE STUCK?"

"WHERE'S THE WATER?"

"WHAT DID THEY TELL US THAT THESE RIFLES WEIG

"8-COUNT WHAT?"

"UP DOWN, UP DOWN"

"STRETCH"

"TIME OUT"

"CATCH ME IF YOU CAN"

INSPECTIONS

LEARNING TO WORK TOGETHER

MILITARY DRILL

"A SUNDAY STROLL"

"PRESENT ARMS"

LEFT, RIGHT, LEFT, RIGHT

DINING FACILITIES

"ALL P-NUT BUTTER AND JELLY?"

"THIS IS HOW TO MAKE TEA?"

"GIMME TWO OF THOSE AND ONE OF . . ."

"WHAT A WASTE"

"I DON'T KNOW WHAT IT IS, BUT I'LL TAKE ONE ALONG"

"THIS IS GREAT"

"ARE YOU DOWN THERE?"

"I LOVE IT"

"DO I HAVE TO EAT IT ALL?"

"I'M NEXT"

COMPARTMENT LIVING

"PUT IT IN YOUR NOTEBOOK"

"INSERT KEY 'A' INTO SLOT 'B'"

"MY MOTHER WILL NEVER BELIEVE IT"

"TOP RIGHT CORNER TO BOTTOM LEFT DRESS EDGE"

"DEAR JOHN,"

"I'M SURE GLAD THAT PEOPLE ONLY HAVE TWO FEET"

STUDY HALL

"OUTSIDE LEG TO TOP RIGHT EDGE"

BULLSEYE

"DO YOU CLOSE ONE EYE OR BOTH?"

"YOU RELEASE THE SLIDE BY PRESSING ON . . ."

"I REALLY HIT IT!!"

"COME OUT WITH YOUR HANDS UP"

DAMAGE CONTROL AND FIRE FIGHTING

"JUST FOLLOW THE RAINBOW"

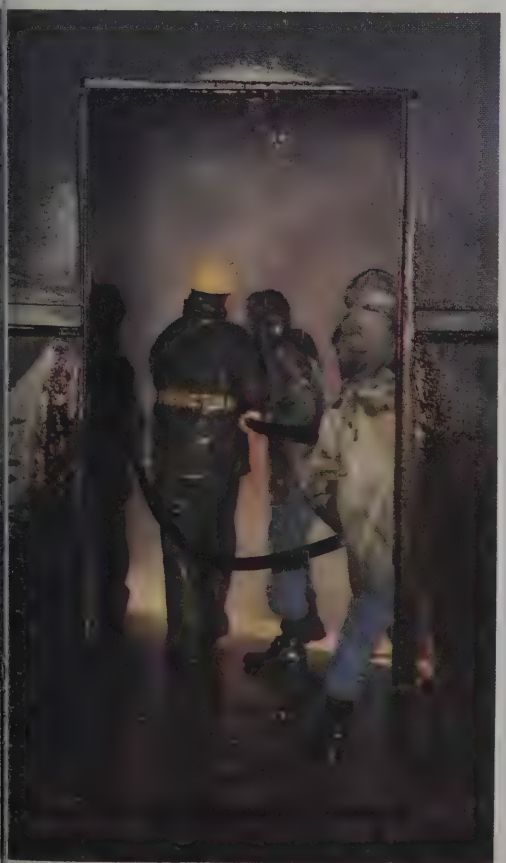
"IT ALWAYS HAPPENS TO ME"

"NOW THAT IS DIRTY WATER!"

"I'M RIGHT BEHIND YOU"

"DON'T YOU LOVE IT"

"NOW GO IN THERE AND GET'EM"



"WHERE IS THE NEXT RELAY TEAM?"

"THIS IS A FUNNY PLACE FOR A FIRE"

MASK-ER-RAID

"A PIECE OF CAKE"

"SMILE, THIS IS GONNA BE FUN"

"HA, SOME FUN"

"IS THIS RIGHT, SIR?"

"SOMEBODY HAS TO CHANGE THEIR DEODORANT"

"I'D RATHER GO SWIMMING"

HEALTHY COMPETITION

"FLYING FEET"

"YOU'RE GOING THE WRONG WAY"

"HURRY, WE'RE AHEAD"

"ALMOST HOME"

Almighty God, Receive Into Thy Protective Care These People Who are About To Go Forth To Defend Justice And Freedom As Members Of The United States Navy. Give Them Strength To Meet Every Trial, Courage To Face Every Danger. Teach Them To Give And Not To Count The Cost, To Fight And Not To Heed The Wounds, To Work And Not To Seek Reward, That They May Wear With Honor The Uniform Of Their Country And Serve It Worthily.

THE NAVY HYMN

[illegible] strong
[illegible] whose arm doth bind the
restless wave;
[illegible] blast the mighty
[illegible] deep
[illegible] appointed
limits keep;
O hear us when [illegible] cry
to Thee
[illegible] those in peril

Lord, guard and guide the men who fly
Through the great spaces of the sky;
Be with them traversing the air
In darkening night, in sunlight fair;
O hear us when we lift our prayer
For those in peril in the air.

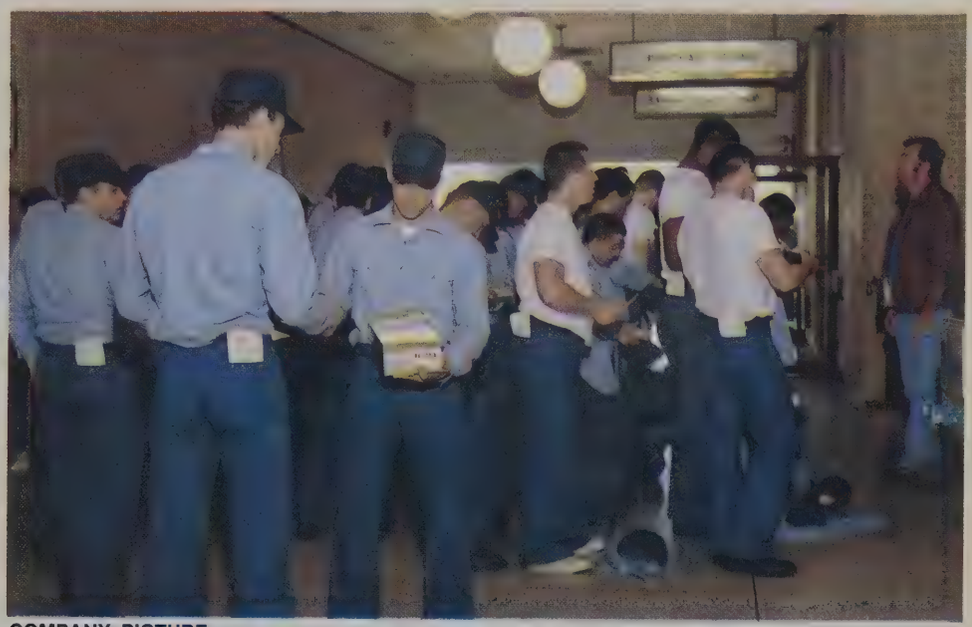
O Trinity of love and power.
Our brethern shield in danger's hour;
From rock and tempest, fire and foe,
Protect them wheresoe'er they go;
Thus ever let there rise to Thee
Glad praise from air and land and sea.

GENERAL STORE

FISH BOWL

TELEPHONE CENTER

SERVICES



COMPANY PICTURE

GEEDUNK MACHINES

COMPARTMENT WATCH REPORT

1) Hand Salute-Drop hand after Salute is returned.

(MORNING)

2) "GOOD (AFTERNOON) SIR/MA'AM"

(EVENING)

3) SOUND OFF: Rate, Name, TU. (No).
4) "COMPARTMENT WATCH."

IN CASE OF FIRE

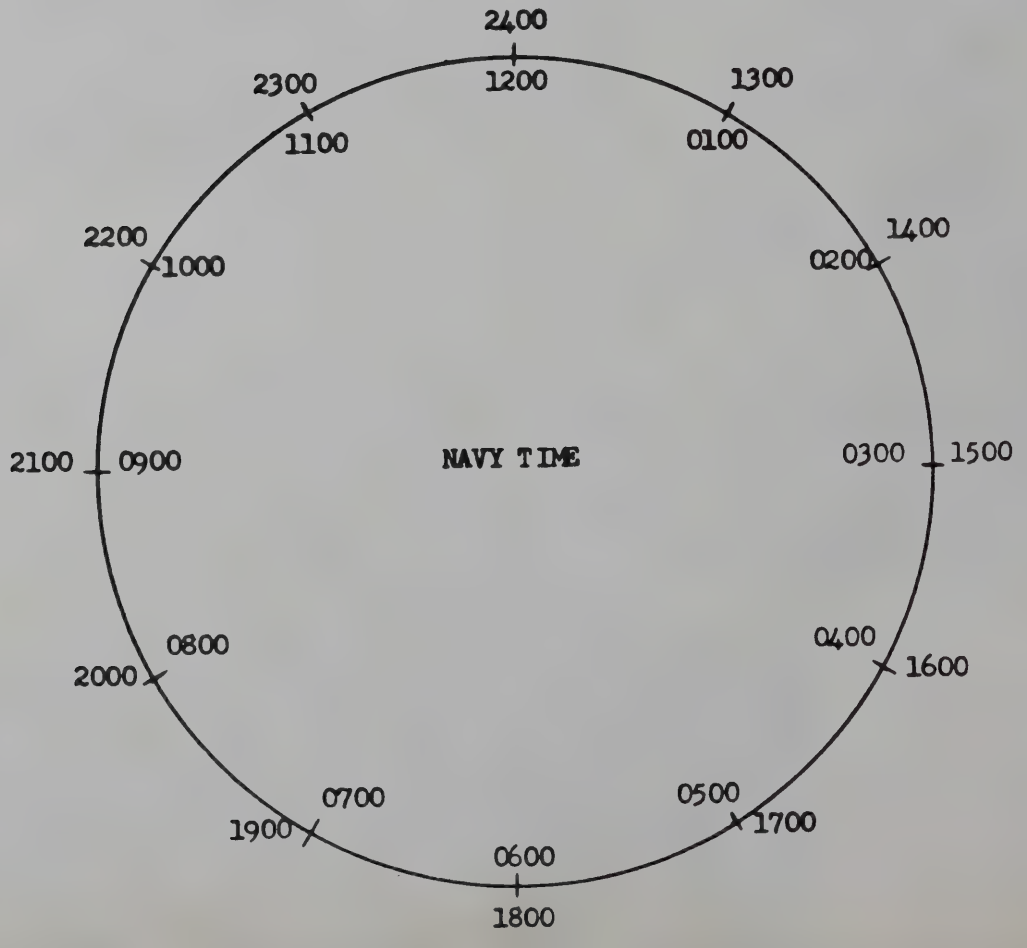
ALL HANDS:

1) Know location and use of fire/evacuation alarms.
2) Know location and use of station fire alarm box.
3) Know location of every exit and proper evacuation route.

COMPARTMENT WATCH:

1) Sound nearest evacuation alarm.
2) Ensure that RCPO:
   a. Sends recruit to ring outside fire alarm box and reports exact location of fire to Fire department.
   b. Sends recruit to notify division office (DDPO).
   c. Musters training unit outside.
3) Ensure prompt evacuation.

NAVY TIME



SCRAPS OF MEMORIES

FLAGS AT REST

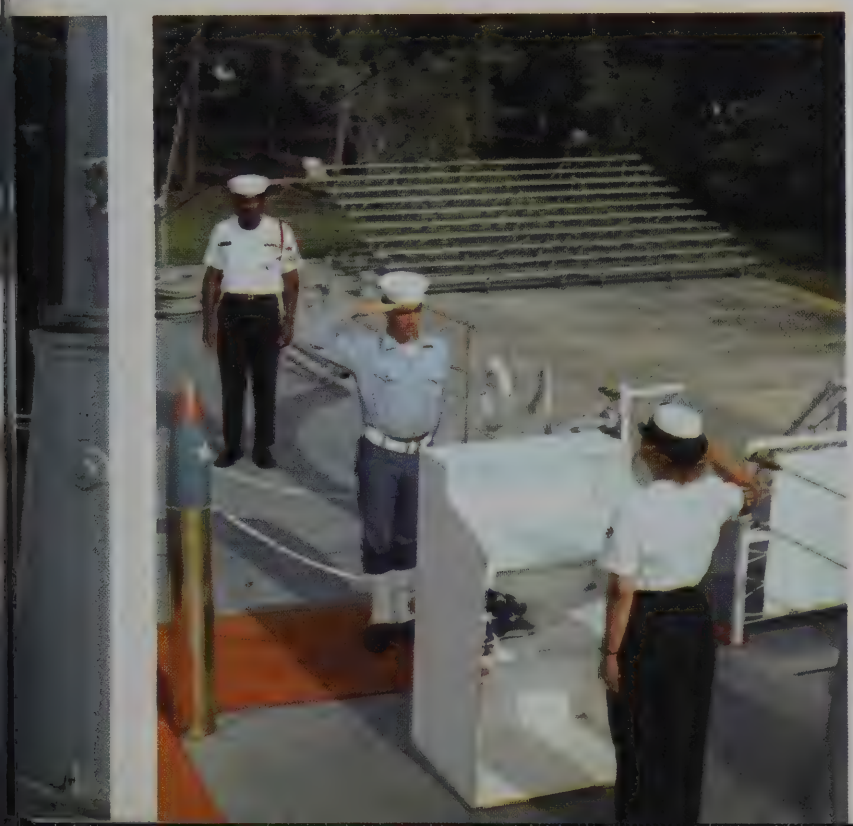
"PROUD"

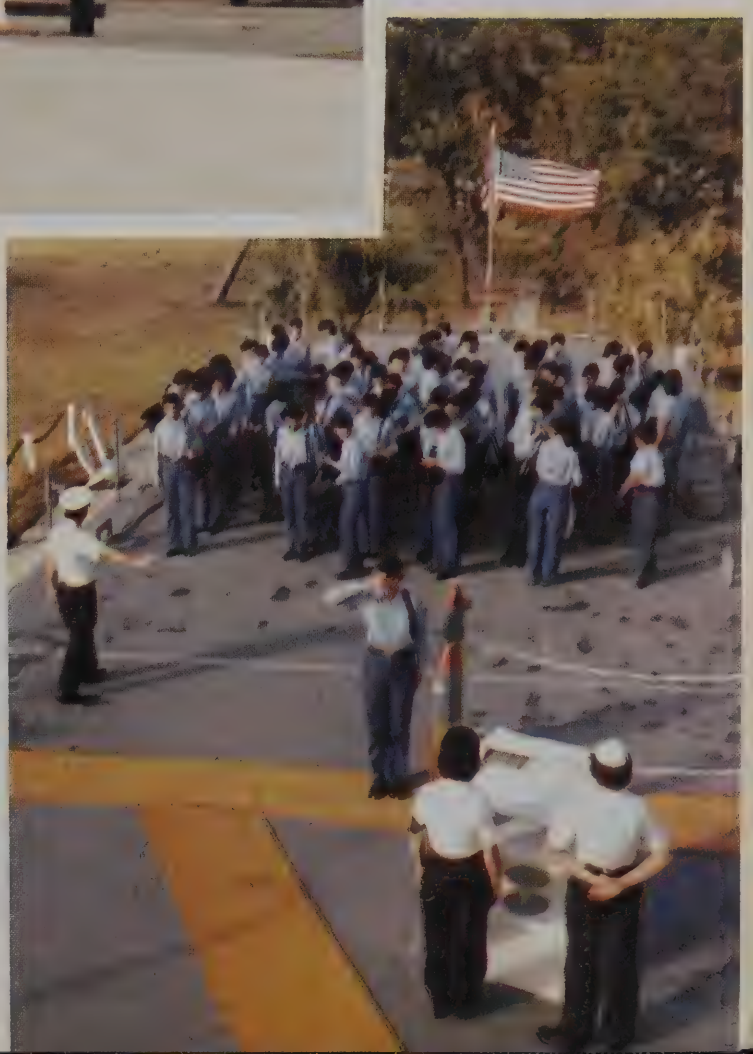
"MINE DOESN'T WORK"

"I TOLD YOU IT WOULD ALL FIT IN HERE"

"TO THE REAR ... HUT"

BLUEJACKET





"I CAN REMEMBER WHEN MY CC ..."

"SURE I SHINED THEM"

"SOMEHOW DAD, YOU LOOK A LITTLE SHORTER"

MOMMY AND DADDY NIGHT

"GEE, YOU LOOK GOOD!"

"WHEN CAN I GET A HAT LIKE THAT?"

SEA
WORLD

CIRCUS WORLD
ENTRANCE

FLYING
DARE
DEVIL

17-23

Recruit Training Command

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER

ORLANDO, FLORIDA

HONOR CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that

in recognition of meritorious achievement while undergoing Recruit Training at this command, and by virtue of demonstrated attention to duty, military conduct, responsiveness to orders, cooperation, loyalty and comradeship, has been selected as the Honor Recruit of Training Unit _____ during its period of training completed _____ 19___.

_____
Company Commander

_____
Captain, U. S. Navy
Commanding Officer

6ND — RTC — ORL — 1650/8 (6-77) (REV. 2/78)

"Well Done!"

"THANK YOU, MA'AM"

"CONGRATULATIONS"

PRECISION

SPECIAL

MENS RECRUIT DRILL TEAM

"WHICH IS MINE?"

RECRUIT BLUEJACKET

CHORUS

UNITS

NAVAL TRAINING CENTER BAND

"CATCH"

50 STATE FLAG TEAM

SPECTATORS

REVIEWING STAND

PASS-IN-REVIEW

"EYES RIGHT"

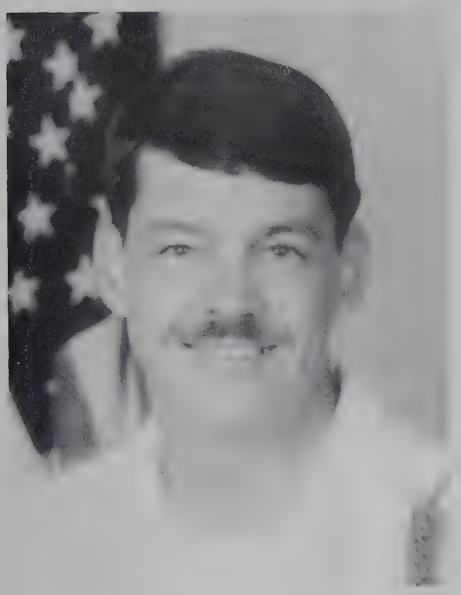
"GUIDE!!"

GREAT EXPECTATIONS

GREAT EXPECTATIONS

COMPANY C241

Commenced Training September 21, 1982 - Graduation November 15, 1982



ABH1 Michael Ellison
Company Commander

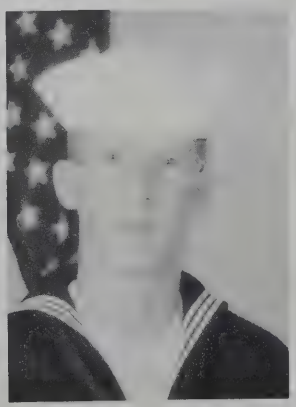
SM2 Odie Cook
Company Commander

Charles E. Adkins
RCPO

Mark P. Durgin
MAA

Alexander Ferebee
Yeoman

Derrick K. Batts
Port Watch PO



Patrick C. King
Starboard Watch PO

Robert A. Hodges
EPO

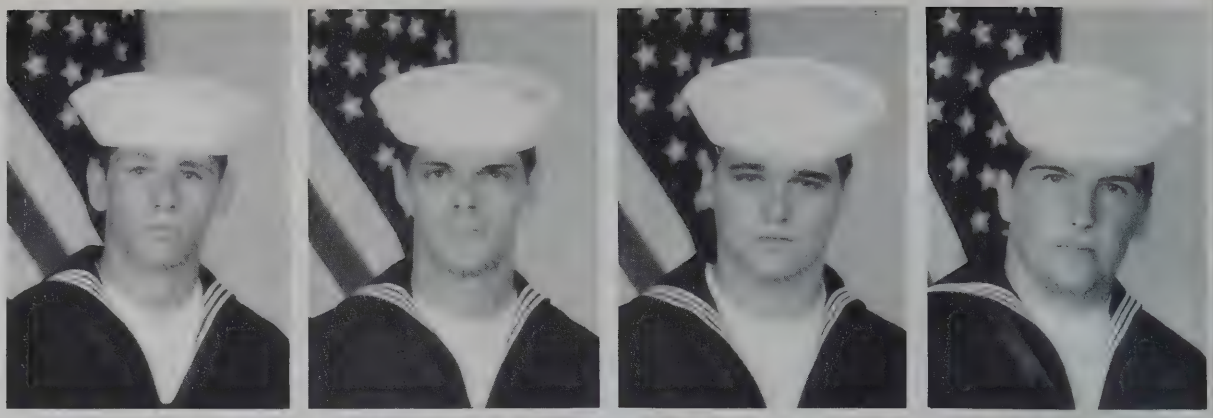
Sherwood R. Baxley
EPO

Abraham, James S

Babcock, Duane L

Balazs, Dean S

Ball, Wayne I

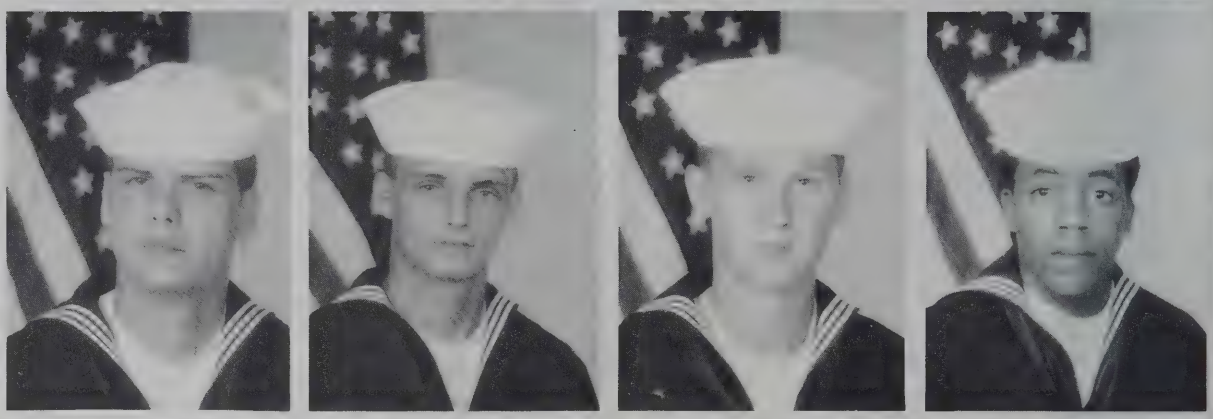


Ballard, Leon G

Bates, Dudley M

Bates, Thomas A

Bell, Irving C

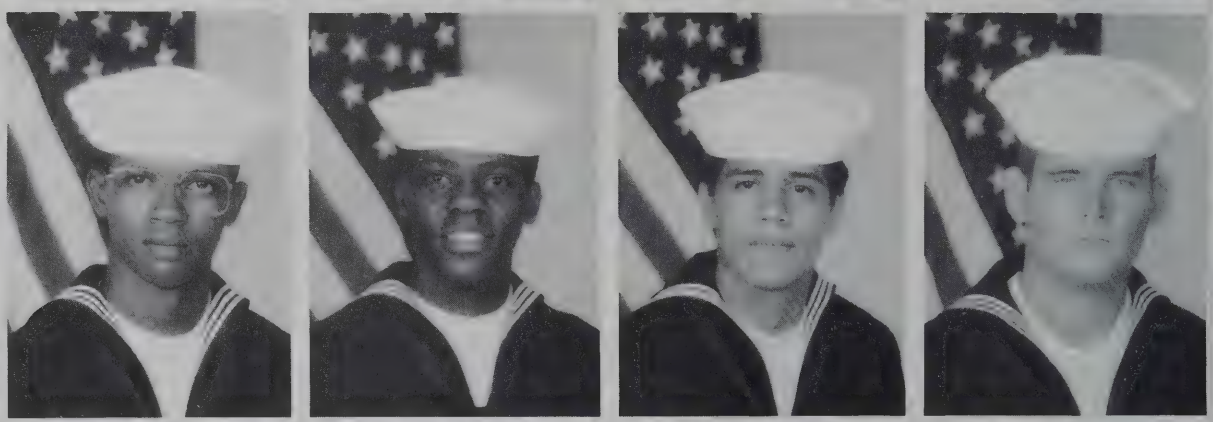


Braithwaite, Ronald

Brome, Dwayne E

Calderon, Javier

Carter, Victor G



Castro, Oscar J

Cedano, Jose M

Chumley, Jeffrey C

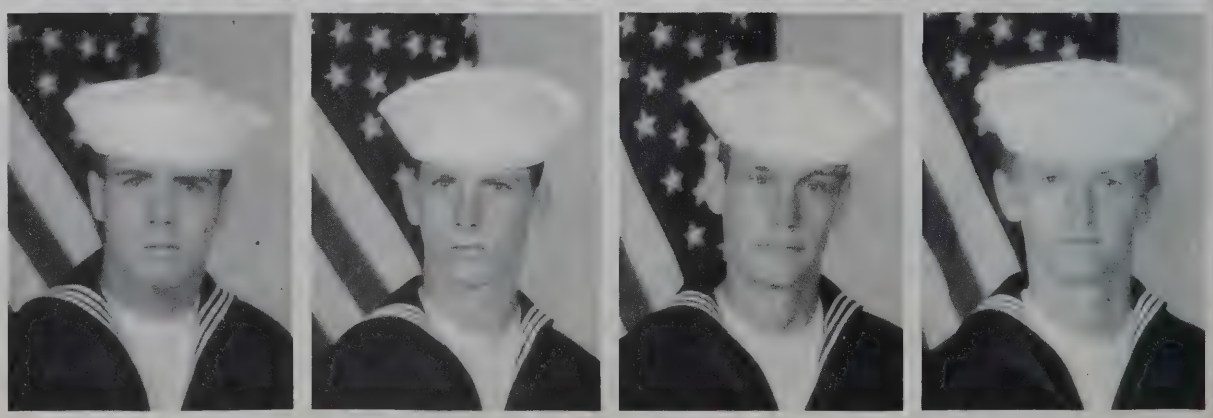
Conway, William R

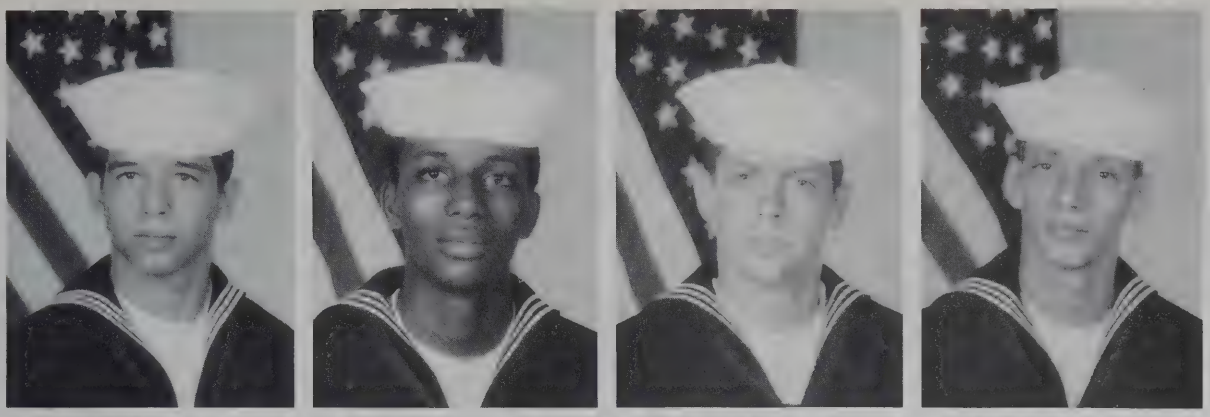
Deckard, Joseph A

Donohue, William J

Eager, Scott L

Ellison, Robert J



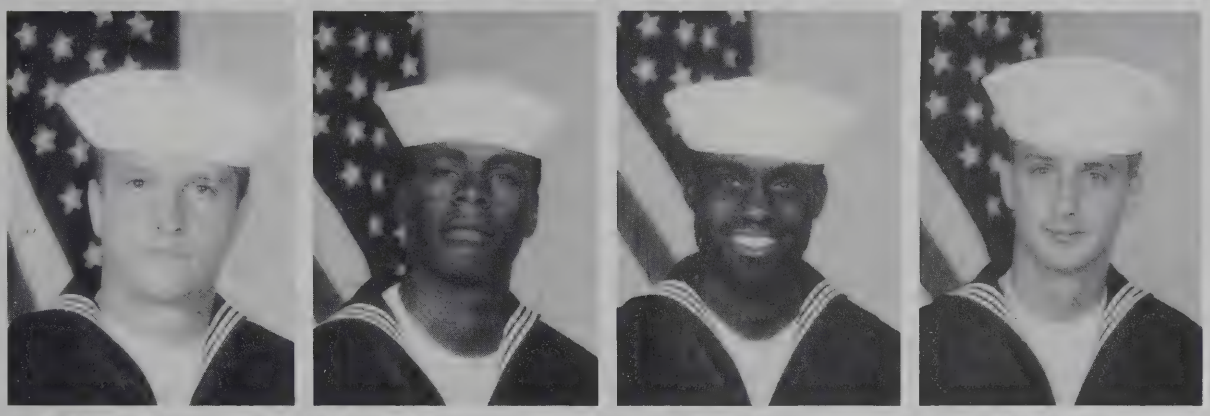


Farray, David

Flowers, Larry D

French, Craig M

Gaiser, Robert J



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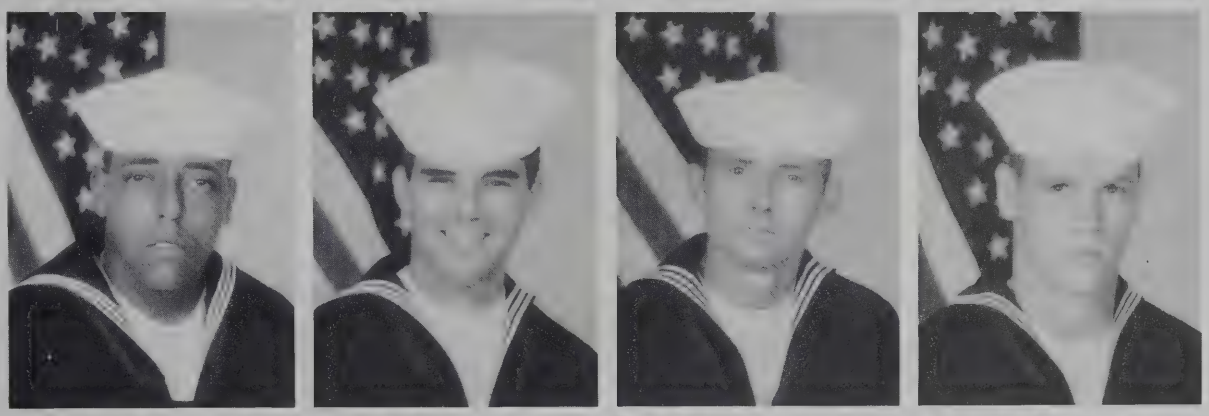

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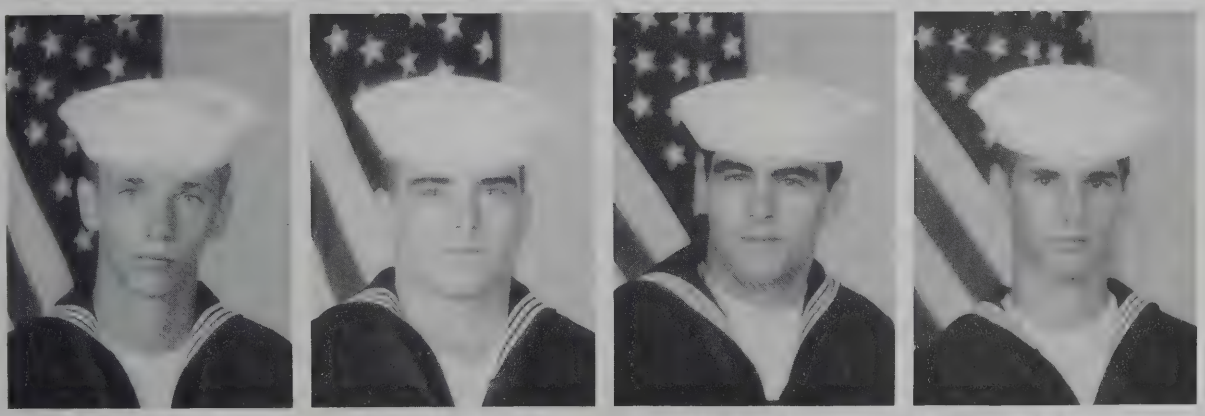

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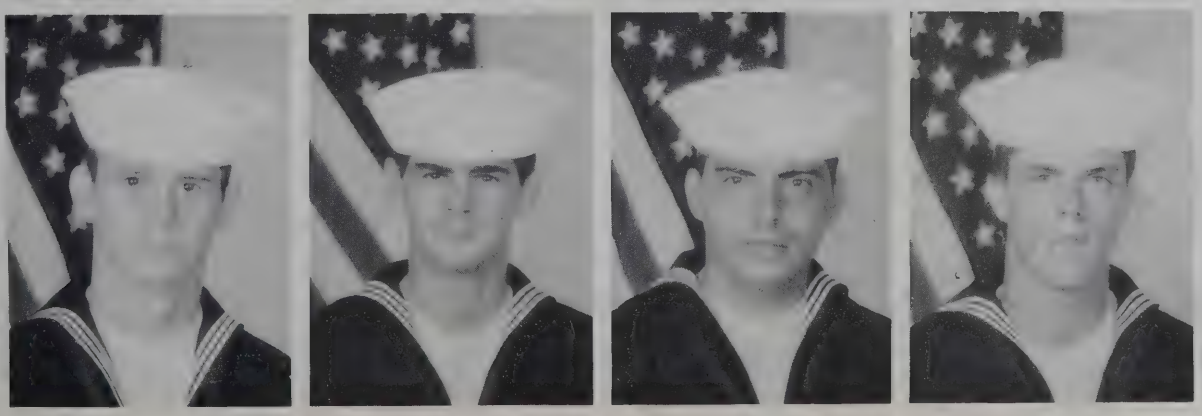

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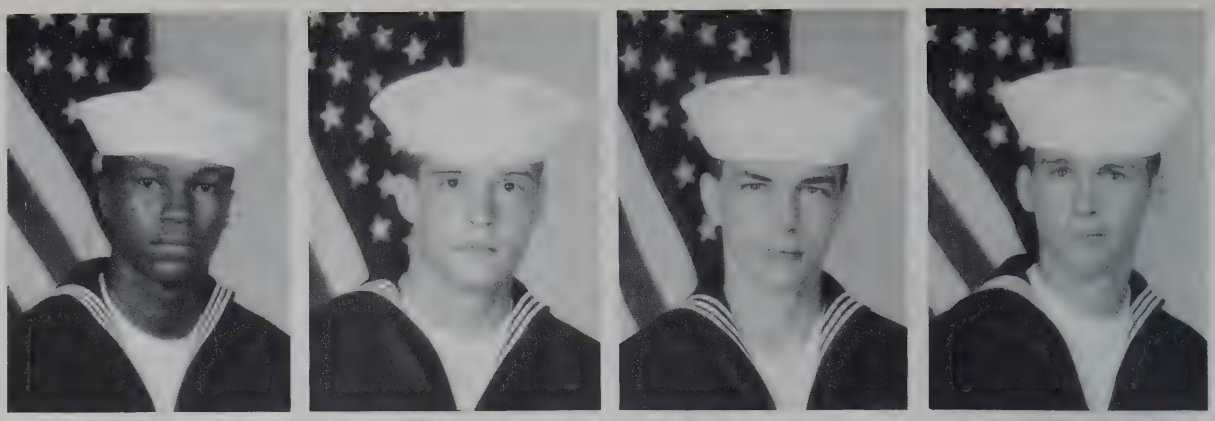

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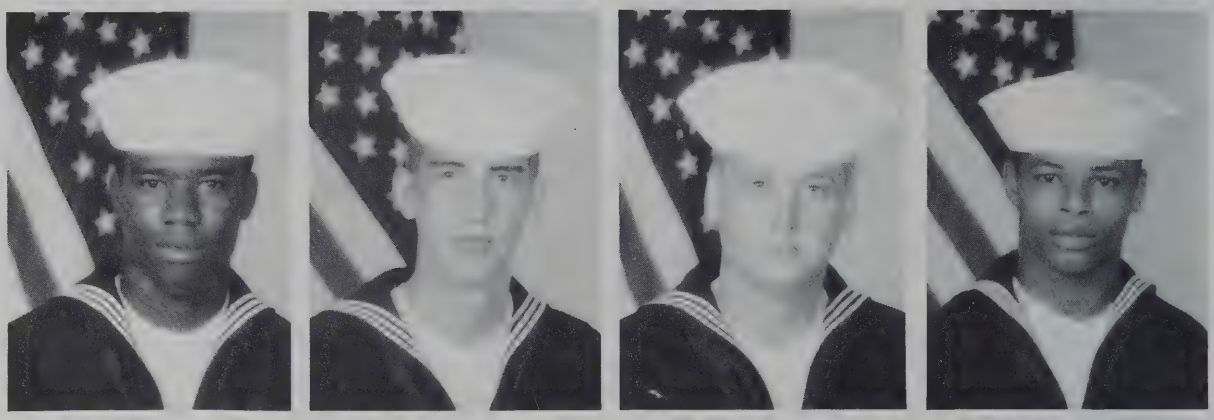

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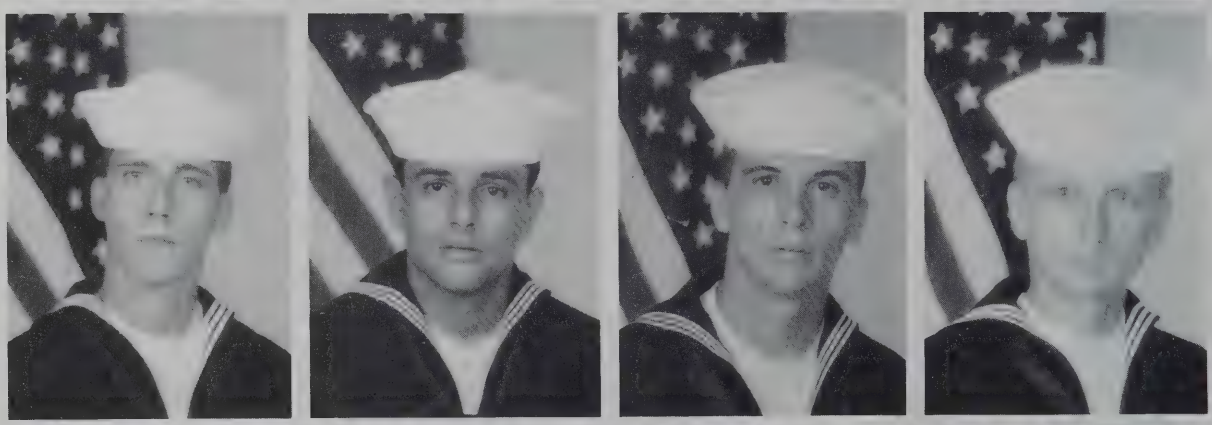

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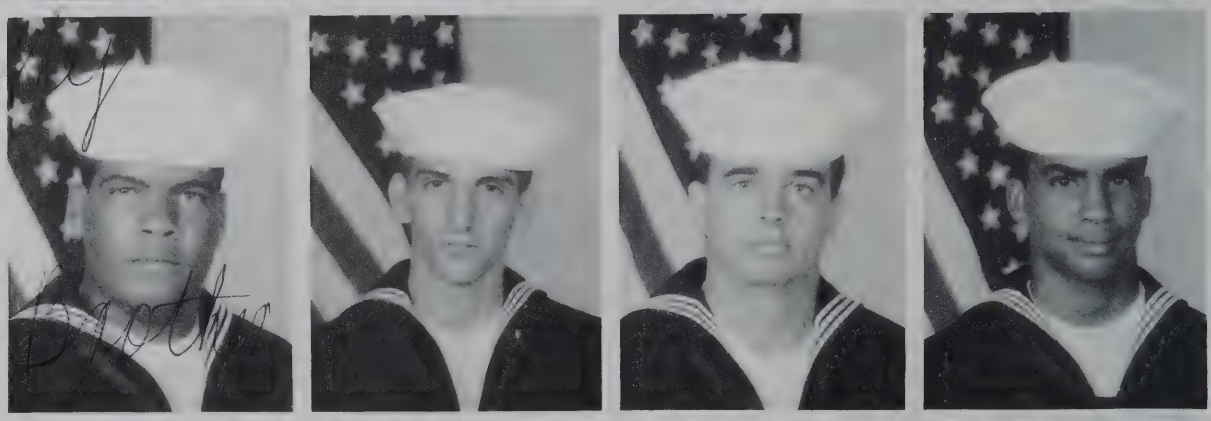

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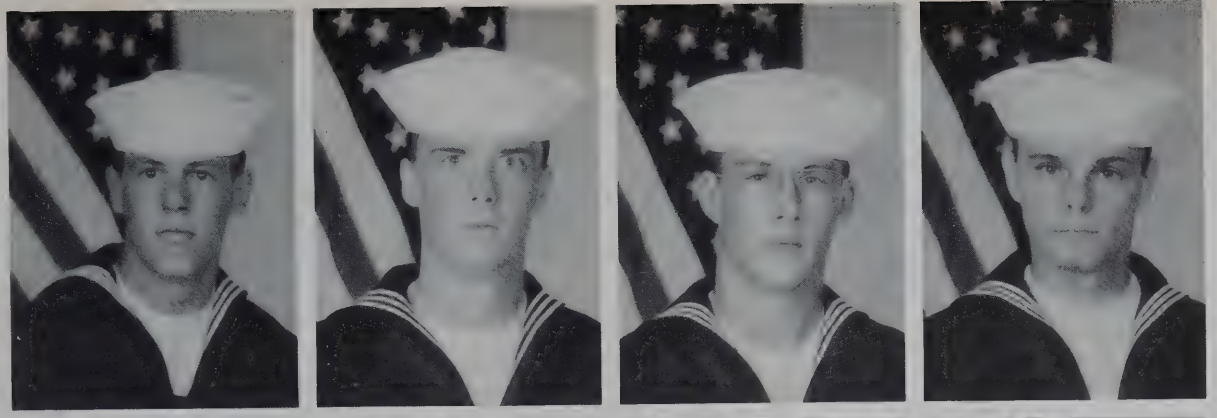

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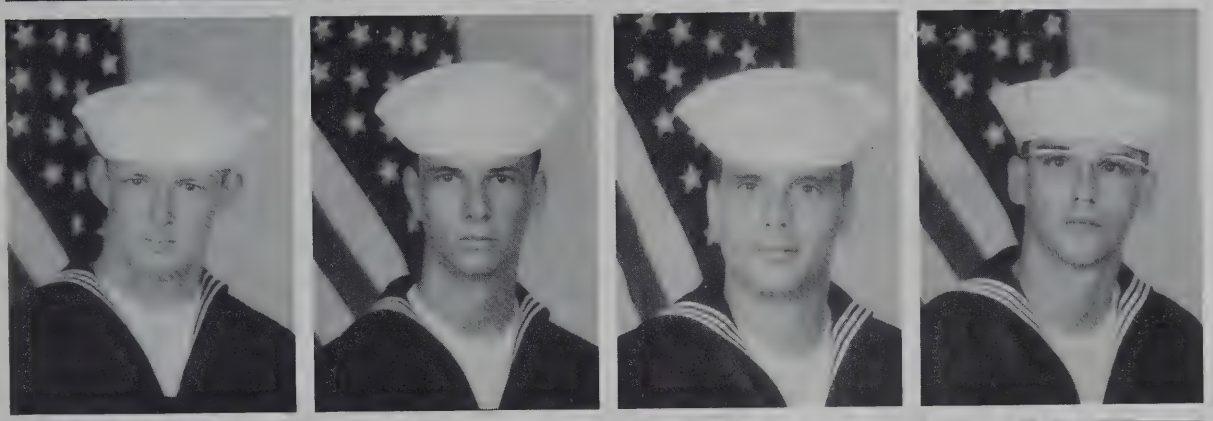

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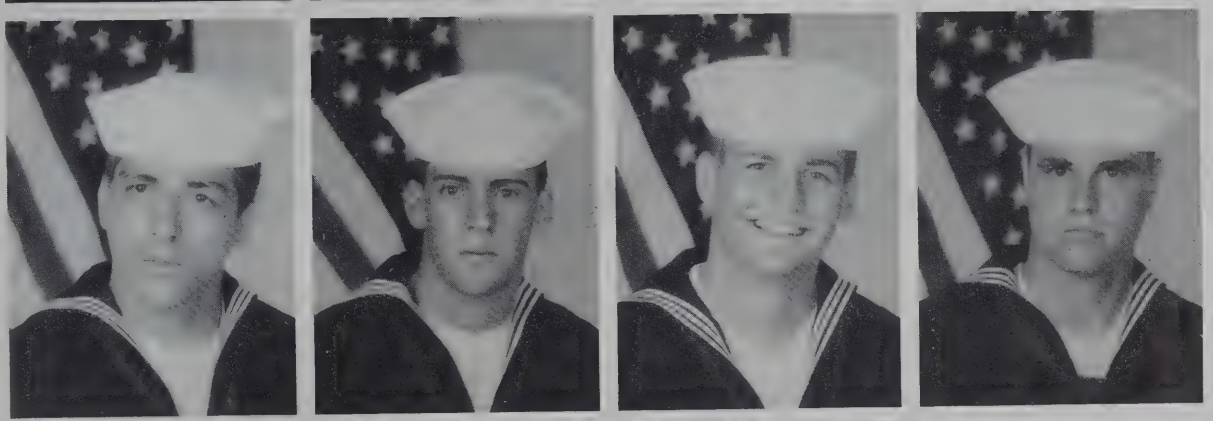

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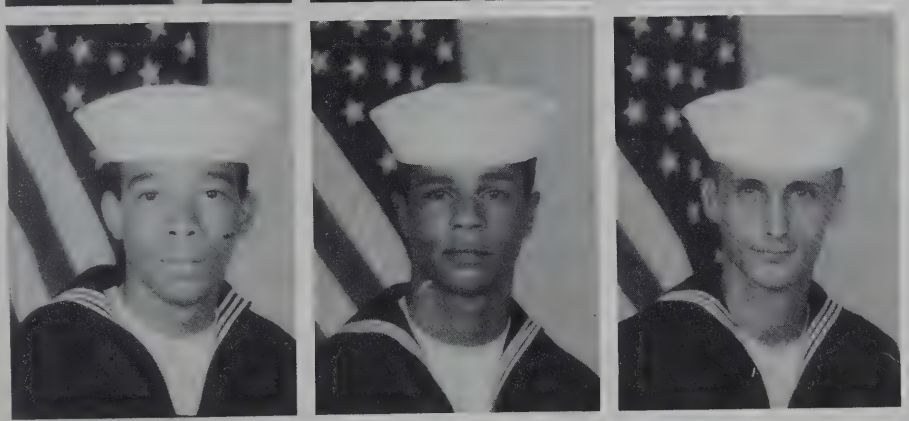

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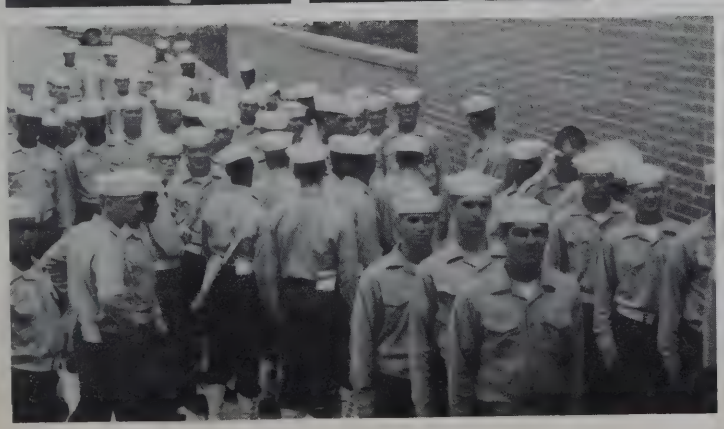

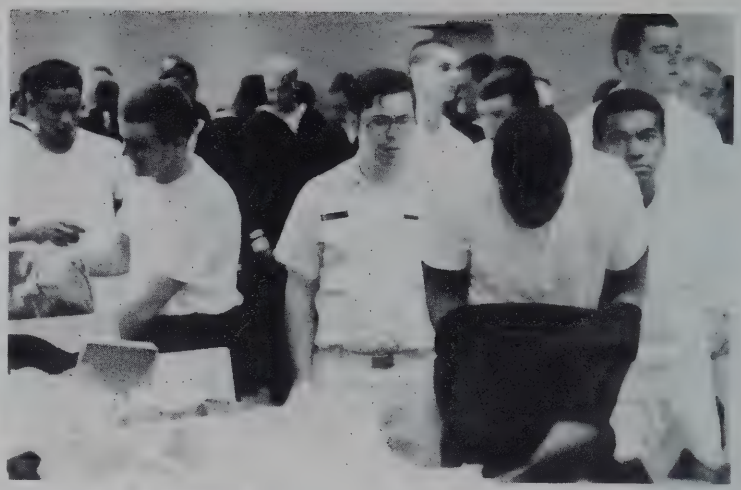

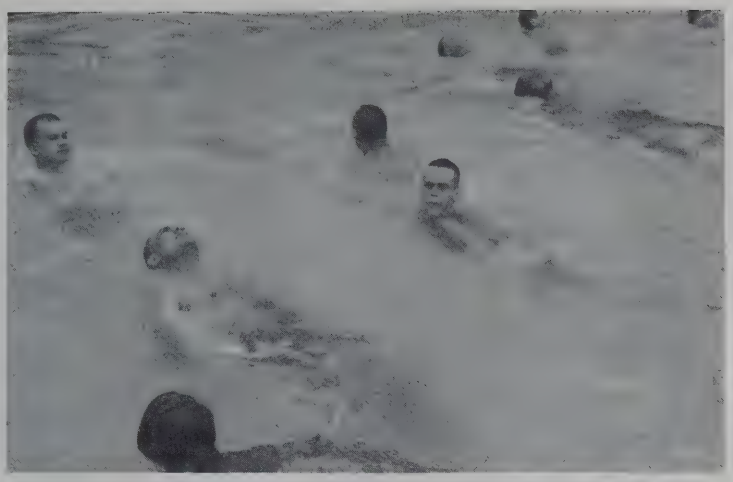

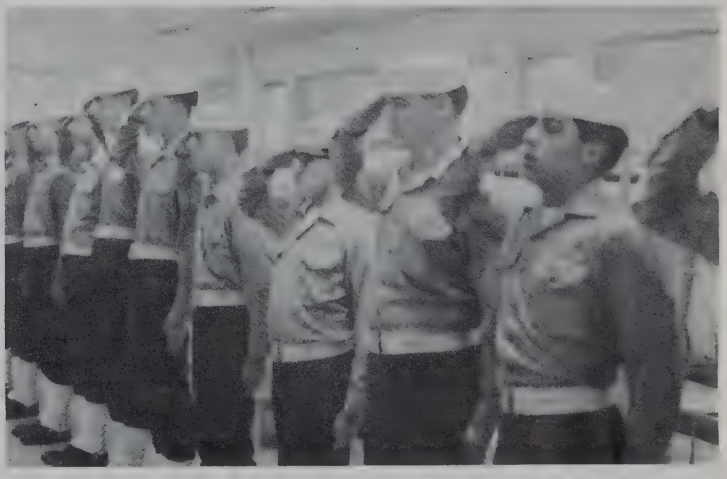

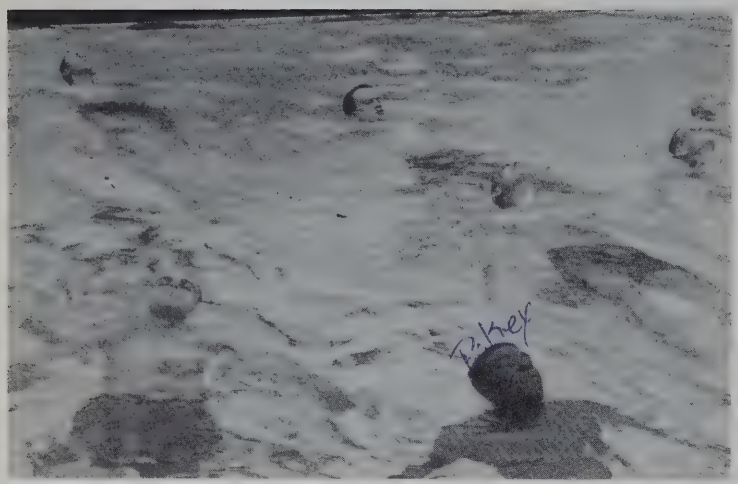

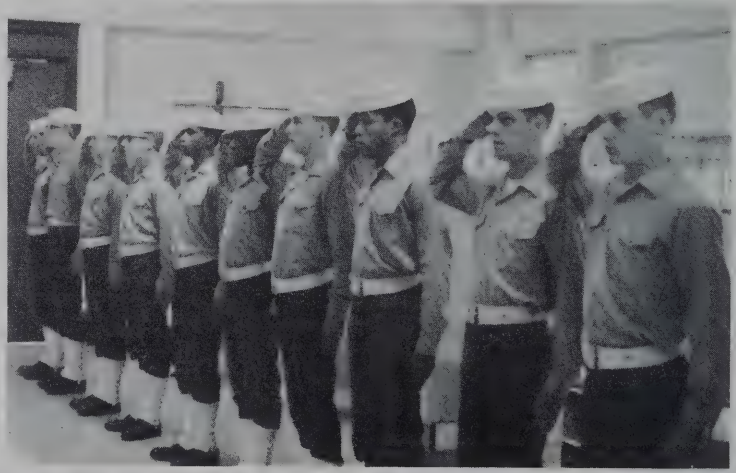

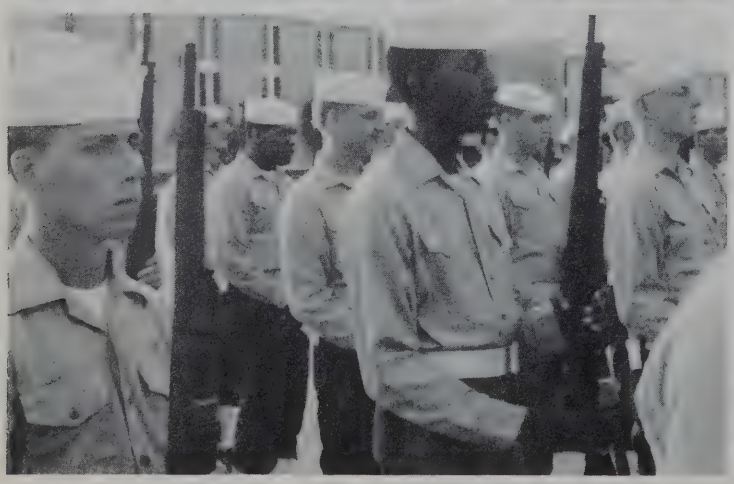

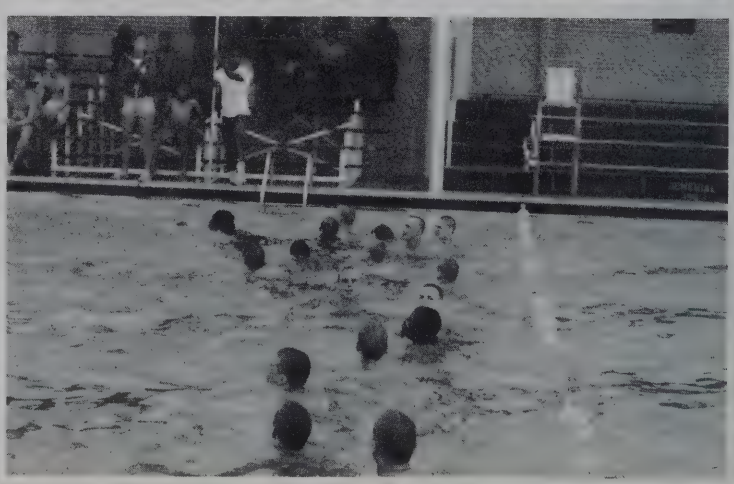

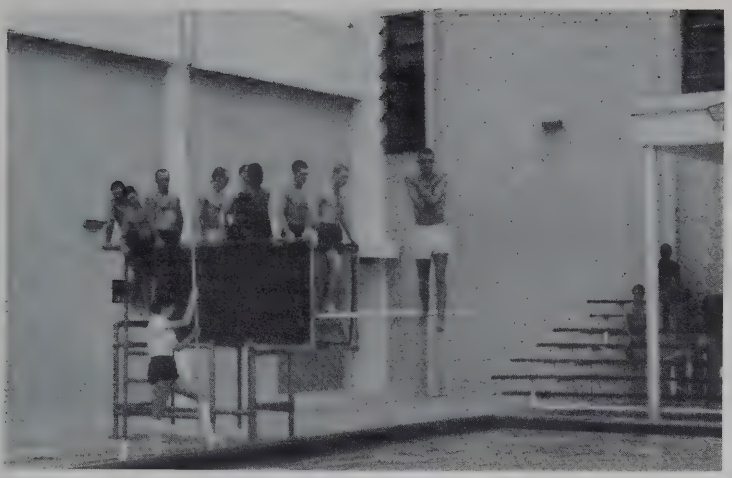

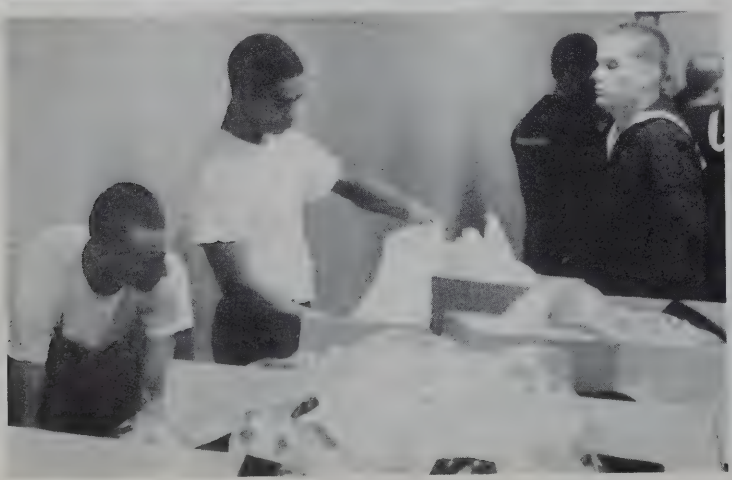

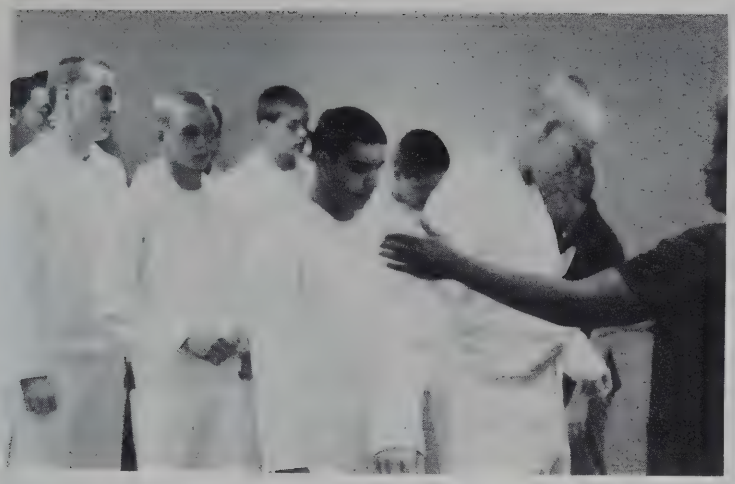

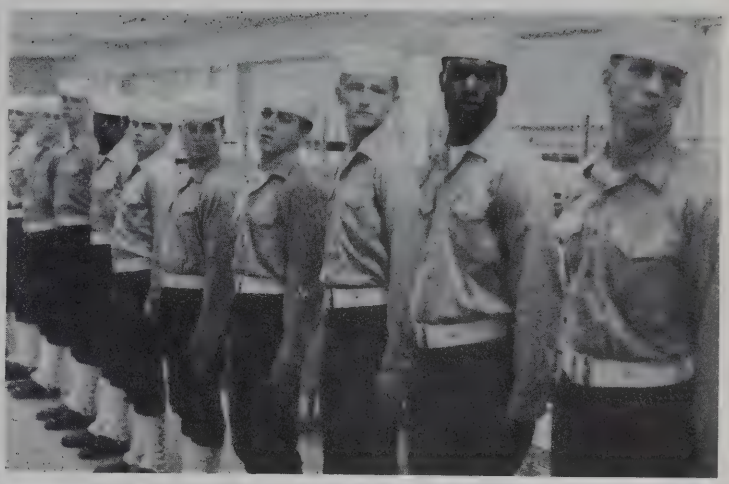

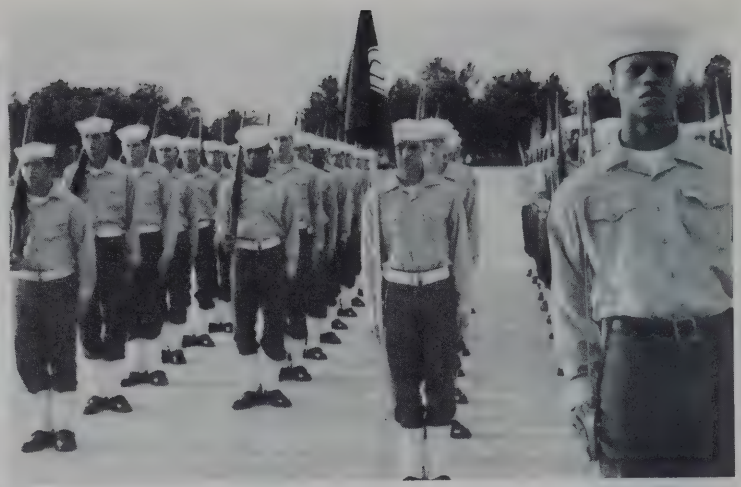

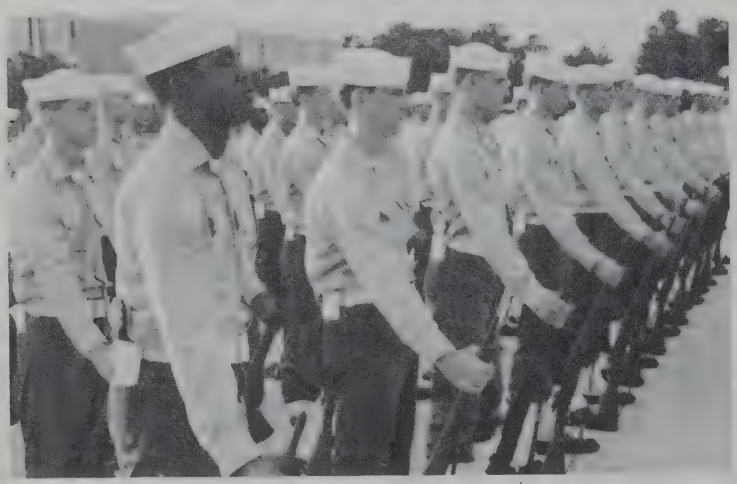

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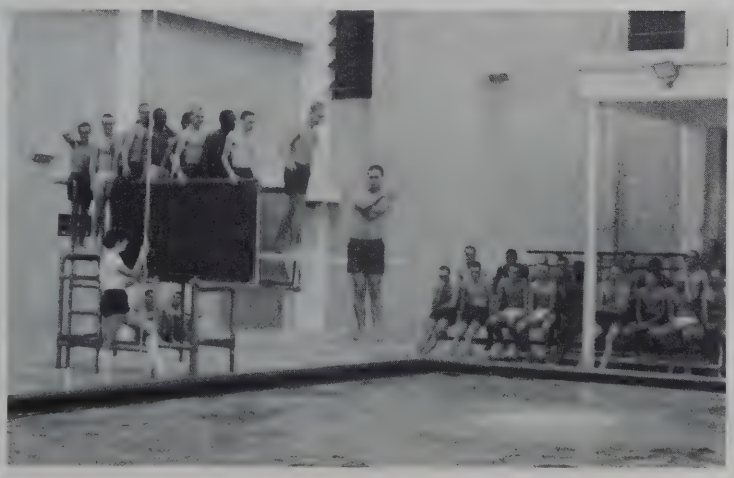

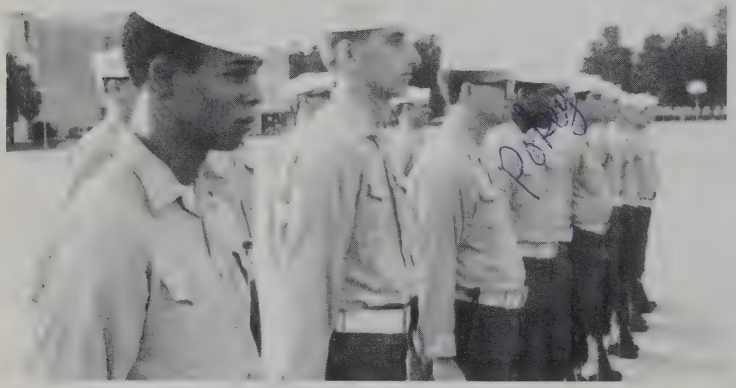

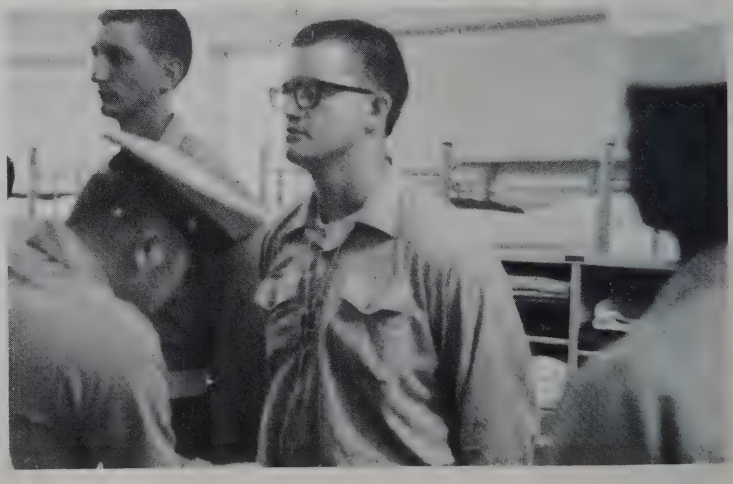

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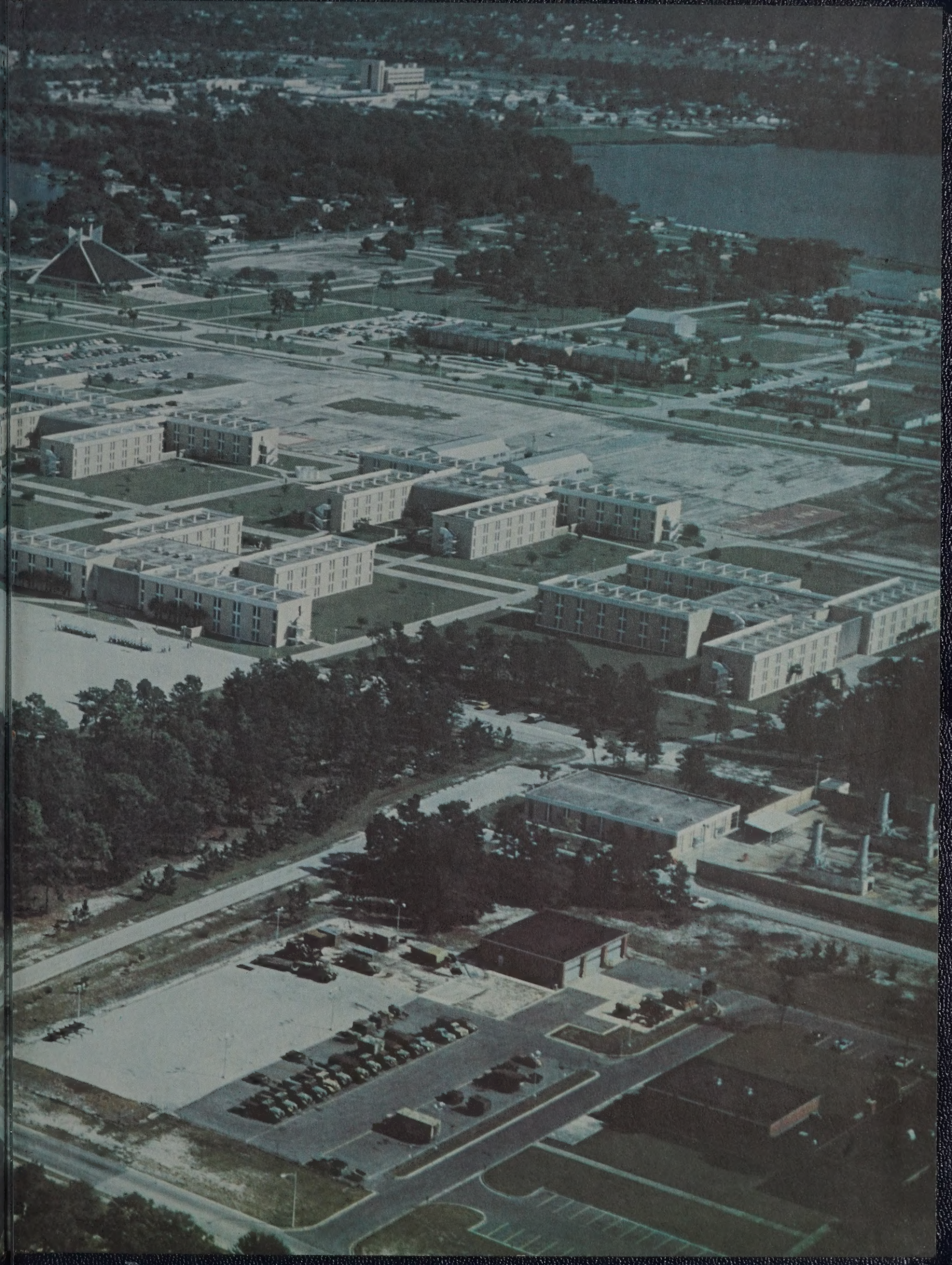
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